BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1841.** **New Series No. 24.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in Wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.*, of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhd. at.....	,,	300
Quarter Cask.....	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen....	,,	18

WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND & Co.

Rampart Row, 24th Feb. 1841.

FIVE HUNDRED (500) RUPEES REWARD.

WHEREAS on the night of Friday last the 19th Instant, the Auction Room of Messrs. EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Sons, was entered into, by Robbers, and a Chest of Drawers broken open and robbed of several Bank of Bombay Notes of which only the following numbers are known.

1 Note No. 1117 for Rupees 1000
1 do. ,, 645 ,, ,, 500
1 do. ,, 653 ,, ,, 500
1 do. ,, 838 ,, ,, 500
6 do. No. 3714 to 3724 of 100 Rs. each Rs. 100.
Several Notes of Rs. 100 each } numbers un-
ditto ditto ,, 50 each } known.

Any person giving information either to Messrs. EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS or at the Police Office, which may lead to the conviction of the Robbers, will receive the above reward.

Bombay, 23d February 1841.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS day the 24th February, the above will submit to Public Sale, the valuable Household Furniture of the Honorable J. FARISH, Esq. at his residence "Tankaville" near Gwala Tank, the same consists of a large assortment of Silver comprising Handsome Dish Covers, Dishes, Curry Dishes, Salvers, and a variety of other Articles. Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Dining, Breakfast, Writing and other Tables, Book cases, Side Board, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, Bedroom and Dressing room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

Also, if not previously disposed of, a Buggy, a Light Shigram, an elegant London built Carriage made by "Mark," a Bengal built Barouche, and the following Horses, 2 Pairs of Carriage Horses, a Lady's Horse, 2 Riding Horses, and a Shigram Horse.

Also a Semigrand Piano by "Mott."

Also the following superior Philosophical Instruments for Private Sale.

A superior Reflecting Celestial Telescope with stand. Reflector 6½ Inches diameter, of six powers, 63, 80; 133, 171; 300 and 400 made to order by Cuthbert..... Rups. 700

An Acromatic Telescope in case, having two powers..... Rupees. 120

The property on view.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THE above will submit to Public Sale on Friday the 26th Instant, the neat Household Furniture &c. of the HON'BLE SIR J. AWDRY, at his Residence "Belair" Chinchpoogly, consisting of a small quantity of Silver ware, Rich plated Curry Dishes, 4 and 2 light Candlesticks, Salvers, two sets of Dish Covers, Cruet Frames, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, single and double wall Shades with Pans and Drops, Glassware, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Dining, Round, and other Tables, Book and Shell Cases, Ward Robes, Bed room and Dressing room Furnitures, Punkahs, Sideboards, Vase Lamps, a first rate Grand Piano by "Mott," &c. &c.

Also unless previously disposed of, a Britzka by Holman, Long Acre, a Chariot, two riding Horses, one known as the Turf Horse, "Master Robert," Carriage Harness, Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c. &c.

The property on view.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamallage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on application at this Office from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage *below* the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced therein in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expences incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously deposits in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt.
Depty. Assist. Comy. Genl. in charge.

BOMBAY:
Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office,
13th January, 1841.

The Sportsman.

AHMEDABAD RACES FOR 1841.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—The Second Maiden for all Arabs that have never won, 200 Rupees from the Fund and 100 Rupees Subscription P. P. 2 miles 8st 7lbs.

Mr. Boyd's..... B. A. H. Kamran.. .. 1
The Captain's..... C. A. H. Barrister..... 2
Time 4M. 10s.

2ND RACE.—The Welter not filling, a Handicap was substituted for all horses, 200 Rs. from the Fund and 4 Gold Mohurs Subscription, heats one mile and a half.

Major Robert's..... C. A. H. Alfred..9st. 1
Mr. Watt's..... G. A. H. Orphan 8st. 7lbs. drawn.
Mr. D'Israeli's... C. A. H. Moses 8st... 2

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY 1841.

1ST RACE.—The Ladies' Purse of 300 Rupees from the Funds and 4 Gold Mohurs Subscription for all Arabs 1½ mile, 8st. 7lbs. Winning Maidens allowed 3lbs. losing do 5lbs.

The Captain's... C. A. H. Barrister 1
Mr. Watt's..... G. A. H. Orphan 2

2ND RACE.—The Hack Stakes of 100 Rupees from the Fund and 2 Gold Mohurs Subscription ¾ mile Heats, 10 stone, Gentlemen riders. The winner to be sold for 300 Rupees if demanded.

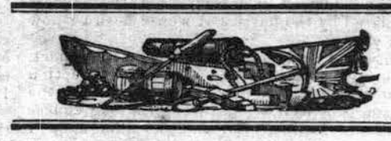
Mr. Barr's .... C. A. H. Beelzebub.. 2 1 1
Mr. Watt's .. B. A. H. Peter Bott... 1 2 2
Major Robert's G. A. H. Snowdrop .. 3 3 3

Time 1st Heat 58s.—Second Heat 1m.—3rd Heat run in the dark.

J. W.—*Secretary.*

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.—On the 23d Inst. at Mazagaum, Mrs. A. Fallon, of a Daughter.



Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intnetion of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of March next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Act. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 19th January 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 1st of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 5th February 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22d, Barque Champion, John Cochrane, Master, from Sydney 12th December.

SAILED.

Feb. 20th, The E. I. C. Iron Steamer Medusa, Mr. H. Dawson, Actg. Master, to Kurrachie.

Do. Ship Futtay Hulbary, Abdulla Gool Mahomed Nacodah, to Calcutta. *Passengers.*—19 Arabs.

Do. 21st, Barque Soobrow, H. B. Connew, Master, to Isle of France. *Passengers.*—Hormasjee Rhickajee and Lady, 8 Servants Mr. Tyath.

Do. Ship St. George, G. H. Heaton, Master, to London.

Do. Barque Mary Anne, T. Bolton, Master, to London.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Indus.
Taptee.	Auckland.
Royal Tiger.	Cleopatra.
BRIG.	Victoria.
Palinurus.	Zenobia.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Charles Grant.	Urania.
Tweed.	Earl of Balcarras.
Hugh Walker.	Reliance.
Shakespeare.	British Merchant.
Thomas Coutts.	Hope.
Sir Edward Paget,	Simon Taylor.
	Champion.

COUNTRY.	
Cauderbux.	Ratler.
Pittamber Savoy,	Corsair.
Caroline.	Mary Gordon.
Colonel Newal.	Hindostan.
Essavie.	Bombay Castle.
Maria.	Arab.
Ruby.	Drongan.
Fanny.	Futteh Moobareck.
Hydroose.	Roopaulay.
Mayaram Dayaram.	Yatch Prince Rigent.
Alexander Robertson	Asia.
Ruparell.	Amoody.
Hamoody.	Dawlut Savoy.
	Agnes.
	Wild Irish Girl.
	Malik-ool-Bahr.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	1st March
A Steamer ...	Ditto.. ..	Do.. ..	1st April.
Thomas Coutts	B &A. Hormuzjee... ..	London ..	in Feb.
Sir Ed. Paget..	Skinner&Co.	London ..	in Feb.
Urania..	G. S. King.,	Liverpool.	3d March.
Earl of Balcarra	Remington & Co.....		
Charles Grant..	C. Cowasjee & Co		
Reliance.....	Foster & Co.	Liverpool.	In March.
Shakespeare...	Skinner &Co	Liverpool.	immediate.
Hugh Walker.	Do.....	Clyde.. ..	Dispatch.
Hope.....	Do.....		
British Merchant.....	W. & T. Edmond &Co.		
Simon Taylor.	Forbes & Co.		
Tweed	.....		
Hannah..	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Singapoor	
Colonel Newall	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Do.	Dispatch.
Mary Gordon..	Furdoonjee Limjee....	China....	im. despatc
Hindoostan....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	1stproximo
Mayaram Dayaram.....	MoteeramDayaram.....	China.. ..	immediate.
Corsair.....	J. Dadabhoy & Co.....	China.. ..	In Feb.
Drougan.....	T. Jefferies and Co....		
Morrison.. ..	.....	Singapore	
Wild Irish Girl	J. N. Wadya.	& Macao.	10th March

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Donna Pascoa.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	London ..	19th Nov.
Lion.....	Foster & Co	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Halifax Packet.	Gillanders, Ewart & co	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Robert Stride	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	24th Nov.
Buckingham-shire..	D. & M. Pestonjee.. ..	Do.. ..	5th Dec.
Duke of Broute	.....	Do.. ..	14th Dec.
Alexander Barin	.....	Do.. ..	13th Dec.
Lady Feversham	.....	Do.. ..	25th Jan.
Grafton..	.....	Shields ..	9th Nov.
North Pole.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	4th Dec.
Royal Adelaide	.....	Do.. ..	
Britons' Queen	.....	Do.. ..	30th Dec.
Emery.....	Foster & co.	Liverpool	1st Sept.
Wave	.....	Do.. ..	4th Sept.
Emily.....	.....	Do.. ..	1st Sept.
Abbotsford....	.....	Do.. ..	28th Sept.
Gondolier	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Magistrate....	.....	Do.. ..	2d Oct.
Lancaster	.....	Do.. .	5th Oct.
Ruthschild. ..	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	29th Oct.
William Miles..	P. Milne Co.	Do.. ..	24th Nov.
William Gillies.	.....	Do.. ..	2d Nov.
Chieftain.....	McG. Brownrigg & Co Gillanders, Ewart & co	Do.. ..	9th Oct.
Ospray..		Do.. ..	3d Nov.
Countess of Loudon.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	18th Nov.
Kirkman Finlay..	RitcheStewar & Co....	Do.. ..	26th Nov.
Royal Sovereign.. .. .	.....	Do.. .	28th Nov.
Caledonia.. ..	McG Brownrigg & co.	Do.. ..	
Hero of Malown	DiromCarter & co . ..	Do.. ..	
Wm. Sharples..	.....	Do.. ..	
Devonport.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Belvidere	W. & T. Edmond &co.	Do.. ..	16th Dec.
Liatin.....	H. & Cardwell	Do.. ..	28th Dec.
St. Lawrence..	.....	Do.. ..	
Crown..	.....	Do.. ..	
Caledonia.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Henay McCornick.....	.....	Do.. ..	18th Dec.
Flora.....	.....	Clyde.. ..	20th Dec.
Carnatic.....	Wm. Nicol & co.....	Do.. ..	In Sept.
Bucephalus... ..	W. Nicol & co.....	Do.. ..	2d Dec.
Ellora.....	Skinner &co.	Do.. ..	
Argyll.....	.....	Greenock.	19th Nov.
Favourite.. ..	.....	Scilly.. ..	21st Nov.
Minerva.... ..	.....	Llanelly ..	10th July.
Emily..... ..	.....	Llanelly ..	26th Sept.
Malton..	E. Maclean & co.. ..	Newcastle.	9th Nov.
Birman..	W. Nicol & co.....	N.S. Wales	
Lady East....	Foster & co.	.....	10th Nov.
Ann.....	.....	.....	7th Jan.
Louisa..	.....	.....	14th Dec.
Inglis	.....	.....	7th Jan.
Tory..	.....	.....	5th Jan.
Margaret	.....	.....	5th Jan.
Florist	.....	.....	7th Jan.
Guisachan....	.....	.....	7th Jan.
Five.....	.....	.....	30th Jan.
Emilia..	F. Jefferies &Co....	Bordeaux.	4th June.
LeCeres	F. Jefferies & co.....	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis.....	.....	China.....	
John..	W. Nicol&co	Do.. ..	
C. Cowasjee..	.....	Do.. ..	
Simplicia.. .	.....	Do.. ..	
Jehangeer.. ..	T. Jefferies& co.....	Singapore.	25th Dec,
Harriet Scott	P. Milne& co	Do.. ..	
Brigand.....	.....	China.. ..	
Inez..	F. Jefferies & Co... ..	Red Sea..	

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22d.—Ensign Snell, 19th Regt, N, I. from Panwell.
do. do. Asst, Surgeon J. Killier, from Madras.
do. do. Capt. Faber, Madras Engineers, from Madras.
do. do. Capt. J. Skinner, 1st Lt. Cavy., from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 20th.—Ensign H. A. Adams, to Sawant Warree.
do. 22d. Lieut. W. P. Waugh, 16th Lancers, to Meerut.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FARISH SCHOLARSHIP OF THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Sir James Carnac.	500	Cursetjee Manockjee....	100
Sir Henry Roper...	100	Manockjee Cursetjee...	50
J. P. Willoughby...	500	W. H. Payne.....	50
J. Outram.	300	E. Staunton.....	100
C. Ovans...	500	H. T. How..	150
D. Greenhill.....	100	D. Barr..	50
H. Fawcett.... ...	200	J. T. Barr...	30
J. H. Crawford.....	200	A. Friend of the Parsees...	50
S. Marriott..	100	Capt. H. T. Turner.	100
John Wilson.....	50	Mahomed Jaffer....	100
John Skinner.....	100	J. P. Lester.....	50
H. G. Gordon....	100	W. E. Frere.....	75
W. R. Morris....	150	C. D. Gilder.....	15
R. T. Webb.....	100	S. Babington.....	30
R. Morehead..	50	R. Brown...	200
W. E. Frere.....	75	W. K. Fletcher.....	50
J. McLennan.....	100	H. B. Frere.....	100
C. D. Gilder.....	15	T. W. Henderson.	100
John Vaupell.....	100	Charles Forbes....	100
S. Babington.....	30	John Bowman.. ..	100
J. P. Larkins... ...	100	Joseph Glen...	100
R. Brown...	200	Wm. Cargill.....	100
E. H. Townsend...	100		
W. K. Fletcher.....	50		
T. Candy	50		
H. B. Frere.....	100		
L. R. Reid...	300		
T. W. Henderson.	100		
J. Stevenson.....	50		
Charles Forbes....	100		
M. F. Brownrigg...	100		
John Bowman.. ..	100		
Joseph Glen...	100		

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, February 24, 1841.

ARRIVED February 22, Barque *Champion*, J. Cochrane, Master, from Sydney 12th December.

AN Inquest was held on Monday last on the body of a Mussulman, a Syed, who was found in the morning hanging in the room of a house in the Native Town. Deceased was represented to have been previously in a disturbed state of mind, but not so much so as to excite any alarm with his family.

WE have received letters from the Army in Scinde to the 3rd of January. The Right Wing of H. M. 40th Regiment was expected at Baugh on the 4th, having halted at a place called Hageakushere eleven miles distant. The Wing had made some very stiff marches having the previous day got over 19½ miles between half past four and twelve A. M. from Dadur to Hageakushere. We are very sorry to learn that the Wing is suffering dreadfully from the Scinde Boils or Ulcers, only two officers having escaped them and very few of the men, while at Dadur, while several of the latter have had their faces much disfigured by these dreadful afflictions. The following Troops are now at Dadur. The 2nd Grenadiers, a Wing of the 20th N. I., and the 4th Troop of Horse Artillery. General Brooke's Camp was at the date of our letter pitched about 4 miles on the Dadur or North side of Baugh. The work of pacification is said to be progressing, but much fruit thereof has not yet appeared. The weather is awfully cold and some difficulties present themselves in the passage of the Bolan Pass for want of forage. The Hill Tribes were quite quiet!

WE are indebted to our Contemporary of the *United Service Gazette* for a notice in the usual polite and gentlemanlike style of the lucubrations of that Journal whenever it speaks of us or our labours. We have neither inclination nor time to answer it, but we rather imagine if that Paper thinks to raise its own character on the depreciation of its contemporaries, it will find that it can neither lead the judgement of the Public nor create any sensation, but that of general commiseration for the bad taste which dictates such attacks.

THE letter signed "MERCATOR" which appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday last, has it seems created quite a sensation in the Commercial World and the introduction of the Foreign Silver in an American Vessel is likely

to be attended with a war of words. "MERCATOR" has made out a *good case*. Dollars by the Navigation Act of 3rd and 4th of William 4th come under its provisions. It is true by one clause Bullion is the word mentioned and not Coined Silver, and as Bullion is merely the Gold and Silver in the Mass,and when coined takes the stamp and assay of the Country, from whose mint it is issued at first sight a small hole for the Bombay Custom House Authorities to creep out of appears to exist, but this is destroyed by the British Tariff of the 1st January 1834,which expressly mentions *Bullion and Foreign Coin of Gold and Silver* as liable to the Duties of Customs payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize. Now we are quite of opinion with "MERCATOR" that the Dollars brought from Macao to the Port of Bombay should never have been allowed to pass the Custom House, and that such permission is a decided violation of the Navigation Act above alluded to. In our view of the case the dollars are still seizable, though we have no doubt that such a measure *now* would savour too much of inconsistency for the adoption of the Excise Authorities here.

But there is a point in the letter of "MERCATOR" which shews such a falling off of the China Trade with this Port, such a lamentable decrease of the Shipping belonging to the Bombay Harbour, that it quite makes us grieve to think of the altered state of affairs. Within a few years 8 Ships which would have graced any Commercial Navy in the World have disappeared and since 1832. No Vessels for the Cotton Trade have been built and nothing but Opium Clippers and Vessels of small burthen have supplied their place. But we have a startling fact forced on our notice which is that Brother Jonathan is calculating upon supplanting us in our Cotton Trade with China and one or two Vessels have laden with that staple for China, in our own Port, while the *Morrison* is "still to the fore" to do the same if her Commander and Consignees be so inclined. This is a proper commentary on the text of our Plenipotentiary Elliott's proceedings in China with regard to "the *Panama*" and "the *Kosciusko*." His respect for the American Flag in the Blockade Question in China seems to be reciprocated in Bombay, we should not be surprised to see Cargoes of Yankee Notions walking in here at uncommon easy rates. It is well known that the Custom Department of Bombay on two occasions lately acted with rather a little of that strength which Portia in "the Merchant of Venice," speaks of,

Oh tis to have a Giant's strength &c.

We will not however assume the context in the literal sense,

"But tis tyrannous to use it as a Giant."

The address of "MERCATOR" to the Chamber of Commerce is spirit stirring and just, and though our Journal is not so intimately connected with the Commercial World, nor the organ of the Chamber as the *Times* is, we would enforce "MERCATOR's" appeal to the Chamber with all the arguments we could devise and say with him in the same transposition "ye have constituted yourselves a body for the protection and advancement of British Commerce, and if ye allow such acts of injustice to be committed in this Port the sooner ye dissolved yourselves and cease to exist, the better.

By the General Orders which we have extracted this day from the Bengal *Hurkaru* of the 12th Instant. It will be perceived that the 2d Cavalry for their cowardly and dastardly conduct at Purwan Durrah, are to be *disbanded, and that the Regiment is to be struck out of the list of the Bengal Army*. Severe as this sentence may appear to be, we are of opinion that it is comparatively speaking a mild one. During the Peninsular War the least act of cowardice or insubordinate conduct was immediately punished with Death. We are not advocates for the taking away the life of a fellow creature, for any crime short of actual Murder, but we do consider the punishment that these ignominious rascals deserved, was transportation to a penal settlement for Life. They will now be let loose on the world, and in all probability be the means of exciting rebellion, riot, and pillage in different parts of the Country, and causing confusion and anarchy in those Courts which are not now very favorable to the British Government. We would not be at all surprised if they, in a body offered their services to Shere Sing or some other discontented power, for altho' they have proved themselves Cowards before the Enemy when fighting under the banners of the English, still their knowledge of discipline and tactic would be valuable at a parade though we have no doubt that when they come to the scratch, they would desert any leader or any Banner which might invite them to cross swords with an enemy as they have done at Purwan Durrah. It is to be deplored that the Governor General has acted so very leniently, and that a few years on the roads was not added to their punishment. If a Regiment or even part of one in future, feel at all disaffected, they have merely to be guilty of an act of cowardice, and they will be set at liberty. The disgrace attendant on a disbandonment of a Corps is not felt by the Cowards who are the occasion of it, but by those who are not implicated. The dismissal from the service, is most likely the very thing they wanted, and we have no hesitation in saying that when the General Order is promulgated to them, they will one and all laugh in their sleeves and rejoice that they have thus so easily got rid of a service to which they had a dislike. We are not in possession of even a hint of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry and are therefore unable to say whether or not there existed any extenuating, circumstances. But from the pros and cons we have read on the subject, we reiterate our opinion that the sentence is not half severe enough and that the leniency of the sentence will not effect that good, which a severe example would have done, not only in the minds of the 2d Cavalry themselves but the Army in general.

THE very unusual heat of the weather just now and haziness of the atmosphere have given rise to the supposition that we should be blessed by a few showers of rain at this time of year, we generally have what are called the Mangoe showers which clear the air and enable us to respire a little more freely. If the oppressive hsat which now suffocates us continue, we must expect soon to lose all our Society and Mahableshwur, Singhan and the tops of the Deccan Hills will soon be covered with Tents and Bungalows. We understand that many of the heads of Society are already meditating a flight to the Mountain Tops, and we only wish all Bombay could be like the Flying Island, approach the upper regions a little nearer than those below to which it now too nearly approximates in climate.

OUR Streets, Lanes, both within and without the Fort, still by their accumulation of Filth &c. &c. continue not to attract the notice of the Authorities or the Overseer of the road-. The weather has set in with a Thermometer a few degrees above Summer Heat, and the present state of the Sewers, will we have no doubt accelerate the thinning of the population. It appears to us very evident that a decrease of the Inhabitants within the Fort, is particularly desired, and we can account for it, by the total remisness that is shewn by those concerned, to our constant prayer of, cleanse our Streets.—Our columns have so frequently been taken up in this cause, that we imagine those of our readers who live at Parell and clean outside residences are almost inclined to cry out against us for so often reverting to the subject. But we cannot avoid it,—it is not our own Street alone but every lane, every avenue through which we pass is the same, filth of all descriptions is at once purposely collected and placed in every Street, one would think that the Fort had been selected as a seeond Augœan Stable, Was Hercules to have another set of labours to perform, we would recommend an immediate application, to select the cleansing of the Fort, as a task far surpassing that of his former victory. We really feel bound to apologise for having thus so often returned to this unpleasant, dirty subject, but having once entered the Field, we are determined not to keep quiet until we effect the desired object, a clean and wholesome Street. The cholera Season is now approaching and at the very time we have most to dread putrescent odours they seem to be most rife and redolent. We would earnestly recommend this subject to the notice of the Justices, as one that is so generally deserving of their especial attention in their capacity as a Board of Health.

WE have been at length favored with an official copy of the resolutions passed at the Meeting in the Town Hall on Thursday last, in honor of Mr. FARISH and have extracted the presentation of the address to him by the deputation, and his answer thereto, from our contemporary of the *Courier*:

At a Meeting held at the Town Hall in Bombay, on Thursday the 18th February, 1841. Pursuant to Public Advertisement "for the purpose of taking into consideration the most appropriate mode of testifying the Respect and Esteem generally entertained for the Character and Services of the Hon'ble Mr. Farish on the occasion of his departure from India—

"James Henry Crawford Esq. in the Chair.

"*The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to.*"

Proposed by Mr. Willoughby and seconded by Mr. H. G. Gordon.

That a Subscription be opened for the purpose of establishing Scholarships in the Grant Medical College, to be designated the "FARISH SCHOLARSHIPS" of that Institution.

Proposed by Mr. Marriott and seconded by Mr. Skinner.

That the undermentioned Gentlemen be appointed a Deputation to request the Hon'ble Mr. FARISH to permit these Scholarships to bear his name, and at the same time to express the sincere regret felt at his departure from India—the Respect and Esteem generally entertained for his Character, and the high Estimation in which his public Services are held :—

MR. CRAWFORD.

Mr. Willoughby.	Mr. Reid.
Mr. Skinner.	Capt. Oliver, R. N.
Colonel Barr.	Mr. Gordon.
Captain Staunton.	Mr. Fawcett.
Doctor Brown.	Revd. J. Stevenson D. D.
Mr. Howard.	Mr. Webb.

Proposed by Lieut. Col. Lester and seconded by Capt. Oliver R. N.

That the same Gentlemen be afterwards constituted a Committee, with leave to add to their number, vested with full power to carry into effect the object of this Meeting, in the manner which may seem to them most desirable.

Proposed by Lieut. Col. Dunsterville and seconded by the Reverend John Stevenson D. D.

That these Resolutions be communicated to the Government of Bombay, and to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with a request that the amount subscribed may be received as a perpetual and inalienable endowment to the "GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE" and that such assistance may be granted as may be requisite to carry the object of the Subscribers into full effect.

Proposed by Mr. LeGeyt and seconded by Mr. Willoughby.

That the amount subscribed on account of the "FARISH Scholarships" of the Grant Medical College be made payable into the Bank of Bombay.

Proposed by Mr. Fawcett and seconded by Mr. Skinner.

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Crawford for his conduct in the Chair.

J. H. CRAWFORD.
Chairman.

All communications to be addressed to John Skinner Esq. Secretary to the Committe for the Farish Scholarships. Subscription Papers are placed at the Rooms of the Asiatic Society, the Bank of Bombay, and the Bombay Exchange Room.

"DEPUTATION TO MR. FARISH.

"The Gentlemen composing the deputation appointed at the meeting in the Town Hall on Thursday last, waited yesterday on the Hon'ble James Farish, in order to communicate to him the resolutions agreed to on that occasion, and to request permission to give his name to the Scholarships to be founded in the Grant Medical College. MR. FARISH received the deputation with every mark of distinction and regard."

The address of the *Chairman* was as follows.

MR. FARISH.—"I have been deputed with the Gentlemen around me, to make known to you the Resolutions adopted at the Meeting held in the Town Hall on Thursday last, and to solicit your acquiescence in those resolutions, preparatory to the adoption of the carrying out further measures that may be deemed necessary, for the objects contemplated by the parties at whose desire I now address you.

Feeling as I do, that no praise on my part, could convey to you, a title of the satisfaction you must experience in your own breast from the consciousness of well doing through a long course of years—and feeling also, that no language I could employ, could do such real justice to your merits, as the solid and lasting approbation of your public conduct and private worth, evinced in the memorial which the Gentlemen who attended the meeting on Thursday, desire to raise to your honor in this place; I shall abstain from all fulsome panegyric, and content myself with assuring you, that it affords me, who have been an attentive observer of your whole career in India—and an Eye witness of many of your almost innumerable acts of charity, of your universal benevolence and earnest endeavour to support and advance every measure, that could tend to the present or future welfare of the community; and who have had the happiness of living on terms of intimacy and friendship with you, throughout your lengthened residence on this Presidency,—a period of nearly two and thirty years—of assuring you I say, that it affords me the highest satisfaction, to be the medium of communicating to you, the gratifying proofs I now place in your hands, of the good opinion of your fellow men. And I am sure, that there is not one of the Gentlemen composing the deputation around you who does not, according to the period and opportunity he has had of estimating your worth, concur to the fullest extent in the sentiments I have ventured to express from myself."

MR. FARISH whose feelings were evidently much overcome by the expressions of general regard and esteem contained in the Resolutions of the Meeting and Mr. Crawford's address, apologized for his inability to reply as he could desire on this interesting occasion and read the following answer.

"GENTLEMEN,—I cannot at all adequately express my sense of the testimony of approbation which has been communicated to me.—I feel deeply how high an honor it is, to have my name perpetuated in Bombay, which has been the scene of my public and private duties from the time of my first entering in 1809, the service of Government. It is not for me to speak of their character. The thought that they should be thus estimated, I could not for a moment have entertained. It was sufficient that I felt sincere pleasure, in promoting any measure which I believed to be for the good of my European or Native fellow subjects and most so, where I felt the good in view to be most called for, or most important.

"In connecting my name with the "GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE" an institution which I consider to be one of the most important for the benefit of this country, you have done me peculiar honor; but it is especially heightened by *mine* being thus united with *His* who lives in our memories as one of the warmest and most devoted friends of India,—the honored and lamented Sir Robert Grant.

"The mention of him reminds me also, that the present is a warm and sincere expression of regret at separation, which by the change of circumstances, or by a more irresistible hand, comes to each one. I feel it to be this—and feel it deeply. I shall look back upon the days I have passed among you with many most grateful recollections, and ever I trust, entertain the desire to promote those measures within my reach, which I may consider to be for the prosperity of Bombay.

"To yourselves individually I beg to return my warmest thanks, and to Mr. Crawford for the expressions with which he has communicated to me in these Resolutions.

"By the overruling Providence of God, I have been placed in situations I could never have contemplated; and while, in the retrospect, I am conscious of many imperfections and failures, I must express my thanks to those, through whose co-operation, any useful measure has been effected, and above all I must express my gratitude to that higher power, without whose blessing all human efforts would have been in vain.

"May He ever watch over and prosper with his highest blessings, all who are encircled within the limits of this Presidency."

CALCUTTA.

GOVT. NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Mint Department, 13th Jan.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the Gold coins henceforth to be issued from the Government Mints at the different Presidencies in India, in conformity with Act No. XVII. of 1835, shall bear the following device:

On the Obverse—The Head of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, with the words VICTORIA QUEEN 1841.

On the Reverse—A Lion and a Palm Tree in the centre, with the designation of the coin in English and Persian below, and around the margin the words EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The coin will be milled on the edge like the rupee.

The weight and standard will be according to the Act as follows:

Weight of the Gold Mohur or fifteen rupee—180 grains troy.

Standard of ditto $\frac{11}{12}$ or 165 grains gold $\frac{1}{21}$ or 15 Grains alloy.

The other gold coins, viz. the five rupee, ten rupee, and thirty rupee or double gold mohur pieces, will be of the same standard as the gold mohur or fifteen rupee piece, and of proportionate weight.

Officers in charge of public treasuries are hereby authorized freely to receive these gold coins at the rates, until further orders, respectively denoted by the denomination of the pieces, until they shall have passed the limits of lightness allowed for wear laid down in the annexed table, when they will only be receivable as bullion, and be subject to a deduction of one per cent, for seignorage:

	THE PIECE FOR				
	30 Rs.	15 Rs.	10 Rs.	5 Rs.	
Standard Weight,	369 gn.	180 gn.	120 gn.	60 gn.	
Limit for Wearage,	3 ,,	1½ ,,	1 ,,	½ ,,	
Minimum Weight,	357	179½	119	59½	

The gold coin received in public treasuries will be disposed of as may be ordered by the Accountant General, or the Accountant of the Presidency.

The Governor General in Council directs that all magistrates, collectors and other public officers will promulgate this Proclamation throughout their respective districts, and that a translation of it be affixed in a conspicuous place at every public Treasury.—*Englishman, February 11.*

We have just received, in time for our dawk edition, the General Order, disbanding the 21 Cavalry:

General Orders by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Head-Quartrrs, Calentta, 11th February, 1841. by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, Fort William; 10th February 1841.

No. 38 of 1841.—With feelings of deep regret the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council announces to the army, the shameful "misbehaviour before the enemy" of two squadrons of the 2nd Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, and the ignominious punishment with which, after the fullest consideration, His Lordship in Council feels himself imperatively called upon to visit their disgraceful misconduct.

2. From the proceedings of courts of inquiry, which have been laid before Government by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, it appears, that on the 21st of November last, at Purwan Darrah, in the Kohistan of Cabool, the squadrons in question, comprising two-thirds of the whole Regiment, while confronting a body of Afghan horse, were ordered to charge, but could not be caused to follow their European officers; and further, that when their manifest cowardice emboldened the enemy to became the assailants, so far from even defending themselves, they turned their horses, and fled in panic and inextricable confusion, and only stard their flight when they had agained the rear of the column from which they had been detached in pursuit.

3 The noble example set them by their Europeau officeers, whom they basely allowed to charge unsupported, and of whom Captains Fraser and Ponsonby were severely wounded, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Crispin killed on the spot, renders their dastardly conduct the more inexcusable; and the disgrace with which they have covered their Regiment and themselves, at the close of Military operations, during which the most conspicuous bravery had been disdlayed by their brethren in arms, imposes on Government the necessity of removing them from the gallant army to which they are a reproach, and in which their continuance would doubtless be a course of regret and dissatisfaction.

4 His Lordship in Council accordingly directs, that the 2nd Regiment of Light Cavalry be struck out of the list of the Bengal army; that the whole of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and Troopers, who were present on the 2d of November with the two squadrons under the commaud of Captain Fraser, whether borne on the strength of those squadrons, or doing duty with them, be dismissed the service; and that the remaining native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and Troopers of the corps, be drafted into the other cavalry regiments, in such proportions as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

5 The dismissal of the two squadrons is to be carried into effect in the most impressive manner, as soon as possible, after the return of the Regiment to Hindoostan; and none of the dismissed parties are ever to be re-enlisted, or employed in any way in the service to Government.

6 Should any officers or men of the squadrons ordered to be dismissed, who were present with Captain Fraser 's detachment on the 21st of November, have been intermediately transferred to the invalid establishment. they are to be forthwith struck off its rolls.

7 His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary for giving full effect to the intentions of Government.

8 Instructions will be issued hereafter for the disposal and employment of the european officers of the 2d Regiment Liget Cavalry

(Signed) J. STUART, *Lieut. Colonel. Secy. to the Govt of India, Mily. Dept.*

Hurkaru, February 12.

DESPATCH FROM MAJOR GENERAL SIR W. COTTON, G. C. B. AND K. C. H.

Secret Department, the 8th February, 1841.—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has much pleasure in publishing for general information the accompanying despatch and enclosures from Major General Sir Willoughby, Cotton G. C. B. and K. C. H. reporting the complete defeat in the district of Zamin Dawur of a strong body of rebels, under a chief named Auktur Khan, by a detachment under the command of Captain H. W. Farrington,

By order of the Governor General of India in Council.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To T. H. MADDOCK, ESQ.,
Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William.

SIR, —I have the honor to forward the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General a letter from Major General Nott, enclosing a report, under date the 4th instant, from Captain Farrington, commanding a detachment employed on service in Zumeen Dewar. This action strikes me as reflecting great credit on Captain Farrington and the troops employed on the occasion.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Sd.) WILLOUGHBY COTTON, *Maj. Genl. Commanding the Troops in Affghanistan.*

Affghanistan, Head Quarters, Camp Khwar, January 23d, 1841.

From Major General Nott, Commanding Candahar and Shawl.

To CAPTAIN DOUGLAS, *Asst. Adjutant General.*

No. 430, *dated Candahar, 8th January*, 1841.

SIR,—My letter of the 23d ultimo* will have informed you of my having sent a detachment under Captain Farrington,

* No 260. into the district of Zamin Dawur, for the purpose of dispersing a body of rebels under a chief named Auktur Khan.

I have now the honor to forward a despatch under date the 4th instant, from captain Farrington, by which it appears that he came on with Auktur Khan on the 3d instant, and completely defeated him.

I trust that the excellent conduct of the troops, under much fatigue and privation, will meet with the approbation of Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G C B, and K C. H. commanding the troops in Affghanistan.

I have, &c.

(Sd.) W. NOTT, *Major General, Commanding Candahar and Shawl.*

TO CAPTAIN POLWHELE.

Major of Brigade, Candahar.

SIR,—I have the honor to report as follows for the information of Major General Nott, commanding.

You are already aware that the detachment under my command reached Koosh-kina-Kood on the 28th ultimo, where we halted on the following day to enable Lt. Elliot to complete his arrangements on the morning of the 30th, we moved on Sungboor, 16 miles in the direction of Saerwan Killah, were the force under Mahomed Allum Khan had been completely worsted the evening before by the rebels. His guns taken from him, &c. &c. This unfortunate defeat had been the means of enabling the rebel chief to gain many adherents, and his force from all accounts was beginning to assume a formidable appearance. It was therefore deemed advisable to make our movements as rapidly and secretly as possible. For this purpose the detachment moved on Girish on the morning of the 31st, distant 25 miles, crossing the river Hellmond. The rebels imagining we were moving on their position at Saerwan Killah had arranged to make a Chupawah on the Girish fort, and had crossed the river for that purpose.

On the 1st January we continued our march to Kareegha, 22 miles, and by so doing the rebels uncertain of our actual position were in a manner outwitted; for at one time they thought there was another force in their rear. On the 2nd, a halt was indispensable to refresh men and cattle, but the information received having led us to suppose that the enemy were in our vicinity, a reconnoitering party, cousisting of Guddo Khan's horse and some of the 1st cavalry, with lieutenants Patterson and Hawkins, H. A., proceeded in the direction of Lundie Nowah. This party proved to be of the most essential service, for it was ascertained by them that the enemy had actually taken up a position near the village of that name.

Accordingly, on the morning of the 3d, the force moved some after sun-rise, and about 10 A. M. reached the heights in front of the village of Lundie Nowah, where the rebels had taken up a strong position amongst Sand Hills with a canal along their rear: Guddo Khan's ressallah with lieutenant Patterson, having succeeded in driving in their advance post, gave time for guns under lieut. Hawkins, supported by the 2d regt. native infantry, to get into position. A well directed fire of shrapnell and grape having been opened on the rebels, amounting to 12 or 1500 horse and foot, were prevented crossing the crest of the heights behind which they were ensconced. The infantry followed up the advantage thus gained by the artillery and under a heavy fire of Matchlocks, drove the enemy completely from their position. The rebels had been drawn up in four divisions, two of which attempted to turn our left but unsuccessfully, the cavalry having charged and defeated their object in that quarter. By this time the flight was pretty general and the party of the 1st cavalry with the Guddo Khan's Resallah pursued and completed the route. One Standard was taken. The killed and wounded on our side are as annexed. That on the enemy amounted to sixty left dead on the field, amongst which a Chief, Fuegbolah Alizza. The wounded were proportionally great, but as the enemy carried them all away their numbers cannot be estimated correctly. Having refreshed my men at Lundie Nowah by half an hour's halt, the detachment continued its march on Shornck, the stronghold of the rebel chiefs in, where the guns lest by Mahomed Allum Khan were recaptured.

I also beg to mention that since Lieut. Elliot the political agent, first joined me at Koosh-kina-Kood, I have found his information with regard to the country and the movements of the rebels to have been most accurate, and his arrangements for the supplies and forage of the troops most admirable.

In conclusion, where all have done their duty it would be invidious to name individuals; but from the circumstances of Guddo Khan's Resellah not

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being a component part of the regular force. I may be excused in bringing to the notice of the Major-General the conspicuous gallantry of that leader and his men: his loss has been most severe as you will see from the return.

I have the honor to enclose an extract of detachment orders on the occasion for the Major General's information.

I have &c.
(Signed) H. W. FARRINGTON, *Capt.* Comg.
Detachment on Field Service.

Extract of Detachment Orders by Capt. Farrington, Comg. Camp Sharack, 3d January 1841.

The commanding officer has to congratulate the troops under his command upon the short and decisive victory gained by them this morning over the rebel troops under Auktor Khan, and return his best thanks to all, both officers and men, for the cool and gallant conduct they evinced.

To lieutenant Hawkins, commanding the artillery, the commanding officer's best thanks are due for the quick and able manner in which he brought his guns into action.

The commanding officer also begs that lieutenant Maclean, 2d regiment N I., will accept his best thanks for the able and judicious manner in which he moved and disposed of the regiment in time under his command.

(True Copy.)
(Sd) T. F. PATTERSON, *Lieut.*
Detachment Staff.

Return of killed, wounded and missing of the Detachment, Commanded by Captain Farrington on the 3rd instant, at Loondenamow.

CAMP SHAHRAE, 4TH JAN. 1841.

2nd Regt. N. I.—One Lieutenant* and one Sepoy severely, and one Lieutenant† and two Sepoys slightly wounded.

H. Arty S. F.—One horse killed and one severely wounded.

Ressala 1st Regt. Lt. C.—One Havildar and one horse killed; three Sepoys and three horses severely, and five Sepoys and one horse slightly wounded.

Ressala Affghan Horse.—Two Sepoys and four horses killed; seven Sepoys and seven horses severely, and one Sepoy and five horses slightly wounded.

* Since last report, the channel of this river, at Chakoondeeah has been deepened by the construction of bandahls from 2 feet 5 inches to 3 feet 8 inches.

† Since last report, the channel of this river below Kishengunge has been deepened by the construction of bandahls from 3 feet, to 3 feet 9 inches, at Bunder-bhittah from 2 feet to 2 feet 5 inches, at Gohindpore from 2 feet 7 inches to 2feet 10 inches, and at Nugghur Boleah from 2 feet 9 inches to 3 feet 2 inches.

MADRAS.

HERULD, FEBRUARY 13.

As a fitting sequel to the remarks made in our last number relative to the establishment of a Retiring and Widows' Pension Fund for the Non Commissioned Officers of the Madras Army, we subjoin a capital letter on the subject, addressed to his comrades by Quarter Master Serjeant James White, of the 46th Native Infantry. That the appeal of his intelligent and warm hearted soldier to his companions in arms will tell upon them with more than an ordinary effect we confidently anticipate. Indeed to suppose the contrary,—to imagine that now the subject is brought so closely home to the most powerful and tender feelings of their nature it, will fail of producing its legitimate consequences,—would be to believe that the subordinate ranks of the army to the second presidency are monsters rather than men. The effects too already resulting from the activity of the Mangalore Committee forbid the entertainment of such an expectation, for no less, we understand, (and we are right glad to record the fact,) than thirty-eight of the non-commissioned stationed at St. Thomas's Mount have intimated their concurrence in the plan promulgated by that Committee. May those at the other military stations of South India quickly follow the excellent example thus furnished by their comrades at the Mount!

To the Warrant, Non Commissioned and Inferior Grades of the Madras Army.

MY DEAR COMRADES.

By those of you to whom I am personally known, I have no fear that my motives for making the following proposal will be misunderstood; and others, will learn in time to appreciate them.

Feeling the great importance of having a Fund established on something of the same plan as that promulgated by the Mangalore Meeting held on the 8th December 1840, which will not only embrace the Non-Commissioned but Warrant and all other grades of the Company's Troops on the Madras Establishment, and deeply regretting that no one better qualified that myself has hitherto felt it to be his duty to step forward and undertake to become the medium of communication. I, although greatly sensible of my incompetence for so arduous an undertaking, offer my humble services to my comrades, to take the burden of the task, and pledge myself that no personal exertion shall be spared in bringing this most desirable object to a favourable termination. My hopes of success are sanguine, and I am more encouraged in pursuing that object, from the delightful reflection that it is the cause of the aged and infirm, the bereaved widow and destitute orphans, that I advocate. As such I place my trust in the words of him, who has said "I will be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless." Truly, men, if we humbly confide in his promises, we cannot fail of eventualsuccess.

Comrades! HE will prosper our cause, and need I enumerate an host of motives to induce you to come forward unanimously and assist us in our philanthropic undertaking? No! Our motives are sufficintly evident—philanthropy and esprit de corps! The Madras Army has always held its place with the first in the world, and its Eurospean Subordinates numberin their ranks as proud a roll of talented and intelligentindividuals as any army inexistence. Let us then shew that the "March of Intellect" has not left the noble body to which we belong in the rear. Let us come forward heart and hand in the good cause which, in truth, requires no advocacy to speak for itself, if the subject only obtain the consideration of the thinking portion of the Army, for surely no man can be so blind to his real interests, as to grudge a small *present sacrifice proportionate to his means to ensure not only* COMFORT TO HIMSELF IN HIS OLD AGE BUT A PROVISION FOR HIS FAMILY.

I am,
My dear Comrapes,
Your affectionate fellow-soldier,
JAMES WHITE.
Qr. Mr. Serjt. 46th Regt. N. I.

ATHENÆUM, FEBRUARY 13.

The Right Honorable the Governvr ha eeturne l to Madras.

The *India* Steamer will sail for Calcutta this evening. The following passengers from this presidency proceed in her, in addition to those for Bengal from England whose names we have before given.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliot, Captain and Mrs. Pears, Mrs. Blundell, J. M. Seppings Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Tiel, Master Tiel, Miss Worsley, Mr. Adam, Mr. Tinley and Mrs. Hogue.

The following was forwarded to our Mofussil Subscribers on Thursday.

POSTSCRIPT.

Athenæum Press, Thursday, 10 A. M.

The barque *Swallow* arrived this morning, and Sir Robert Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H. disembarked under the usual salute. The Major General will assume command of the Army without delay.

Major General J. Allan C. B. was to leave the presidency early this morning for Bangalore, to resume command of the Mysore Division of the Army.

CEYLON.

HERALD, FEBRUARY 5.

THE newly arrived District Judge of the Colombo Court No. 1 South, Mr. Langslow, will we are informed, take his seat on the Bench on Monday next. We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without noticing the highly creditable manner in which Mr. Gibson has discharged the duties of District Judge of the South Court. Without any pretensions, we believe, to profound legal knowledge, at least knowledge to that degree at which a person bred to the Bar should always have arrived, the want of it has been amply compensated fer by his zealous and close application to business during his reign. We will wait a little to observe the official conduct of his successor, and we trust we will then be enabled to offer him the high compliment of expressing our conviction that his administration of justice will be characterized by the same zeal, and afford to the public the same satisfaction as that of Mr. Gibson has ever done.

IF any thing were wanting to mark the extreme apathy of our sleepy local Government on all matters connected with good feeling and loyalty, it is rendered sufficiently obvious by the shameful indifference with which the news of the birth of our Gracious Sovereign's first child—and the presumptive Heiress to the Crown of the British Empire, has been received in Ceylon, one of the most important of its colonies. What! are there no feelings of loyalty existing in the bosoms of British subjects here? Shame on such callousness! How miserably are we thrown into the shade by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom of the Presidencies of India, in short by the rest of the British dominions! In all other places, meetings have been convened, address rich in the language of affectionate loyalty have been framed, royal saluters have thundered forth the nations joy—and every demonstration of gladness had been exhibited by private society, as well as by public bodies—unhappy Ceylon alone is doomed in this instance, as well as in all others under the present local administration, to be kept in the back ground. We are, and always have been convinced, that it is useless to attempt to rouse the energies of this Government, on any matter involving the expenditure of one or two pounds, even when such an unusual occasion as the present, from its nature, demands it from us as a duty we owe to the Sovereign and Her Royal Consort—but we certainly did think that the birth of a Princess of Wales would have elicited from even private individuals in Ceylon some sparks of that zealous loyalty and heartfelt attachment to the Royal Family for which, Britons, as a nation, have always been justly extolled. It is not yet, although at the eleventh hour, too late to retrieve the error which, let us say, has been involuntarily committed. Were there no other consideration of sufficient force to awaken our dormant energies, let us at least avoid being outdone by our neighbours in India, and countrymen at home, in a proper exhibition of our loyal sentiments towards Her Majesty and Prince Albert.

OBSERVER. FEBRUARY 4.

CHANGES.

Mr. Wodehouse has taken charge of the Colombo Cutchery, vice Mr. Buller about to go home. Mr. Gibson will enter upon the duties of Assistant Colonial Secretary as soon as Mr. Langslow, lately arrived, takes over the District Court of Colombo South. It is yet unknown who will succeed to the Auditor General ship, vacant by the death of Mr. Marshall; the appointment does not necessarily go by seniority, but rests with the Governor. The two candidates are Mr. Turnour and Mr. Tempier; but to the latter the increase of pay would be only £77 per annum, and the step would be lost to the service, as the Commissioners of Customs in England will have the nomination of Mr. Tempier's successor as Collector of Customs; whilst, the appointment of Mr. Turnour to the vacant office would retain the step in the Civil Service. and confirm many who are now only "acting."

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

From the frequent representations that have been made to us on the subject of the great expense that litigants have generally to undergo in seeking legal redress in Civil matters, we have more than once thought it expedient to call the attention of the Judges of the Supreme Court to the exorbitant charges that are usually made by the Courts there, for their professional labours—in the discharge of which, many of them, no doubt, give heir best attention, and feel that natural antipathy to unnecessary delay in going through all the mazes and perplexities of professional tact which so singularly characterize the Ceylor Bar, Of this we recently gave an instance, and could adduce many more. The character of the Bills of Costs is not the largeness of the several items, but the number of unnecessary or mere formal charges which together make an exorbitant amount. We believe that notwithstanding the solicitude which the Proctors generally evince for their clients in watching over their interests, would be a desideratum to the public were some such wholesome rule, as fixing the costs of suit at a given rate for each stage through which, a case progresses adopted, and which, while it prepared the suitor, who unavoidably has recourse to law for the gaining of his rights would tell the Proctor that the. fewer the legal objections he takes, the fewer the motions he makes, and the fewer postponements that occur, would but tend to disencumber him of a superfluity of business—and that the sooner he gets thro his cases the more will he earn—While this, as it is thus evident, would prove an inducement to the Proctor to get thro' his cases with all possible dispatch—it would also secure to the Suitor a speedy determintion of his right at a reasonable and known rate. It also appears to us that the fittest persons to tax the Bills of cost would be the Secretaries of the District Courts, carefully overlooked by the District Judges, as they must be better aware of what ought and what ought not to be charged than the Registrars of the Supreme Court, who can know nothing whatever of the progress of the case. This also would tend to make the District Judge circumspect in allowing those interminable postponements that now take place to the accumulation of cost and the rainous delay of Justice. But still better would it be if the intension a short time since emtrtained. were carried out of having a person appointed whose sole duty it would be to tax the Bills of Costs, and for which he should be qualified by professional experience. At present notwithstanding the existence of a table of fees fixed by order of the Superme Court, no two bills of Costs will be found even in similar cases to correspond. In fact it is admitted that some proctors have such a knack of levying on charges as to be the object of envy to their less knowing brethren. It is threefore obvious that, defective as the Rules of the Superme Court are which regulate costs, they become still more inert until there is a general Taxer uniformly to enforce them.

SYDNEY.

THE BAKERS.

PORT PHILLIP PATRIOT, NOV. 9.

Notwithstanding the frequent warnings received through the Press, and unmindful of the severe example which, within the last few months, has been made of some of their fraternity, we, are again compelled, in consequence of the numerous complaints which are made to us against them, to bring before the public "THE BAKERS;" and however reluctant we may be upon ordinary occasions to call any particular body into bad odour, yet we must confess that upon the present, we are not visited with any compunctious feelings towards the class of tradesmen whose conduct now comes under our observation.

We have been induced on two or three occasions to make enquiry into the complaints which have been lodged with us, as to the rate of gain accruing to the bakers at their present and late prices of the four-pound loaf; and we have universally found that their *profits* usually amounted to between one hundred and ten and one hundred and twenty per cent. upon their outlay; a rate of interests which must lead to an unprecedented accumulation of capital. But this will not do for the citizens of Melbourne; however gratified they may be at seeing the honest tradesman flourish, yet, in the present instance they demand a more equitable proportionment of profit; they deny that the bakers have the exclusive right of augmenting their wealth at the present outrageous prices. We use the term "outrageous" advisedly; for no sooner does it appear that their evil doings are about to be made public, than one of their body gives public notice of his intention to make an immediate reduction of three-pence on the four-pound loaf, an example which the others will be reluctantly compelled to follow. That this reduction, however, is the result of necessity and not of their own free will, we are well assured, inasmuch as a meeting was held a few days since by sundry of these immaculates, at which it was determined "*to continue the price of bread at its present rate!*" Unfortunately, however, for this gang of conspirators, they were overheard, and, as a matter of course, their proceedings became a matter of notoriety and universal condemnation.

But we have still something more for the ear of our friends. Will it be believed, that although reaping these enormous harvests, many of the bakers have latterly sold bread short of weight? an information of which, we are happy to state, has been laid with the Police Magistrate, and the necessary instructions for the punishment of the offenders given to the constabulary, and from the magnitude of the offence we hope that no exertions will be spared to bring the culprits to justice.

But as is usually the result of a continued series of imposition, it brings its own remedy. A Flour and Baking Company is about forming, which must effectually place the public beyond the malpractices of private individuals; it will also secure a genuine article, which is at present scarce; and although its charges will be low, yet we feel assured, that, from the enormous patronage it is sure to receive, that it will be amply remunerated for its exertions. For the present, we leave these gentry to digest this dose as best they may, with the assurance that we shall always have another ready for them if their proceedings require it. On the subject of the Banking Company, we hope soon to introduce it to our readers in a more tangible shape.

After the foregoing was in type, we learnt from very creditable authority, that the price of bread will fall either to-day or to-morrow to ninepence! It is unnecessary for us to say a word more on these proceedings; they speak volumes for themselves.

PORTLAND BAY LAND SALE.

As we anticipated, the enormous price given for the land at Portland Bay at the late sale of Crown Lands in that distrct, has not escaped the observation of his Excellency the Governor, and we have not a doubt, that Sir George tacitly coincides with ourselves in the opinion, that a commission, *de lunatico quirendo*, should be appointed to inquire into the sanity of some of the purchasers; but as it brings grist to his mill, his Excellency is too wide awake to do more than simply advert to the fact, having observed in Council, "that twenty acres of land a in *projected* town, *where there is not a house*, fetched £11,000."

Although the sale of Crown Lands are indubitably conducive to national wealth, and effect a vast saving in the public expenditure, and we are naturally desirous to see a good round sum rendered to the Colonial Treasury, in order that his Excellency may have an opportunity afforded him of *keeping his word*, by devoting it to the purposes of Immigration, yet we cannot but look with some degree of anxiety and apprehension to the effect which these speculations are calculated to have upon this colony.

We know that there is scarcely a land holder in Port Phillip who has lost by land jobbing; on the contrary, we could adduce various instances of fortunes being realised by this means with an unprecedented celerity; and we infer, that it is in the anticipation of similar good luck, that many of our land purchasers run the gauntlet in so determined a manner with each other. That they may be amply compensated for their outlay; they have our best wishes; but while these enormous sums are periodically drafted from us, we certainly do feel rather dismayed at seeing them appropriated almost exclusively to the maintenance of gaols, prisons and police in our sister penal colony, and in contributing towards the necessities of the newly formed settlements at New Zealand.

It is useless to conceal the fact, that this colony has suffered intensely from the continued drain which Sir George Gipps has established upon it, by means of the sale of Crown Lands; and however much it may be unpalatable to the few, yet the public, generally, have to thank his Excellency for the withdrawal of the December sale, a measure which we may pronounce as salvatory to the province, as it will afford time for the circulation of more capital, and give an opportunity to the Banks to recover their former healthy tone.

The bidding for the Portland Bay allotments, however, was a matter of surprise to every one; nor can we, as yet, reconcile ourselves to the belief that they were purchased at *remunerating* prices. Time will show, however: as yet there is *not a house* upon it, perhaps the erection of one or two may make a vast difference. *Nous verrons!*

IMPOUNDING ACT.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir George Gipps, Knight, Captain-General, and Governor-in-Chief, of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c, &c. &c.

Whereas by a certain Act of the Governor and Legislative Council, passed in the Fourth Year of the reign of His late Majesty, William the Fourth, intituled "An act to repeal an Act of the Governor and Council of New South Wales, intituted, "An Act to authorise the erection of Pounds and for regulating the impounding of Cattle and, to make further and other provisions in lieu thereof, and to extend the provisions thereof:" it was amongst other things enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor of the said Colony, by any order to be by him from time to time published in the Government Gazette, to declare that the Poundkeeper of any Public pound should not be required to cause public notice of Cattle impounded therein to be published in the Government Gazette, but to be inserted in one or more of the public newspapers of the district wherein such Public pound should be situate, or to be in any other manner published as the said Governor might direct; now, therefore, I, the Governor, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby direct that notice of all Cattle impounded in the Public Pounds in the District of Port Phillip, shall be published by the Poundkeeper of such pound, in one or more of the Newspapers published at the town of Melbourne, in the county of Bourke, in the said District.

And, whereas, by the said recited Act, it was further enacted, that whenever the Governor or Acting Governor for the time being should deem it expedient and advantageous to extend the provisions of an Act of the said Governor and Council, passed in the Fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act of the Governor and Council of New South Wales, intituled, 'An Act to authorise the erection of Pounds, and for regulating the Impounding of cattle,' and to make further and other provisions in lieu thereof," so far as the same relates to any person suffering any cattle belonging to him, or in his charge, to stray or go about or to be tethered or depastured in any street or public place within the limits or reputed limits of the several towns in the said act mentioned, to such other tows then erected or hereafter to be erected or established at any place within the said colony, as might thereafter be deemed necessary, it should be lawful for the said Governor or acting Governor for the time being to declare the same by proclamation;' Now I, the Governor aforesaid, do hereby further declare that so much of the said last recited act as relates to the straying of cattle, as is hereinbefore specified, shall be extended to the said town of Melbourne, in the country of Bourke aforesaid.

And whereas it is expedient that the Sub-Treasurer at Melbourne should, in respect of all matters or things required to be done under the provision of the said recited acts in the districts of Port Phillip, and for and on behalf of the Colonial Treasurer in Sydney; now, I, the Governor aforesaid, do hereby further declare, that the Sub-Treasurer shall act for and on behalf of the said Colonial Treasurer accordingly.

Given under my hand at Government House, Sydney, this thirtieth day of September, 1840.

GEORGE GIPPS, Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

(*From the Australasian Chronicle, Nov.* 28.)

TOBACCO.—We noticed some time ago that the Tasmanians had, in return of compliments for our tax upon the importation of their wheat, laid a tax of 1s. 6d. per lb. on our tobacco. We find that this is sadly complained of by our tobacco growers, as it completrly shuts that market against their produce.

(*From the Colonist November* 28)

CARGO OF THE EUDORA.—Mr. Samuel Lyons sold on Thursday last, the cargo of the *Eudora*, consisting of 13 tierces Indian pork, at 3d. to 3¼d per lb; 130 barrels ditto, 200 lbs. each, at 3*l.* per barred; 34 ditto ditto beef, at 3*l.* per ditto; 550 bags brown sugar, averaged 21*l.* 5s. per ton; 170 bags and boxes Dhoba sugar, at 38*l.* per ton; also, 30 tons sperm oil, at 78*l.*. per ton.

(*From the Australasian Chronicle, Dec.* 1.)

NEW ZEALAND.—We have received the Kororarika Advertiser of the 5th November, and Port Micholson papers to the 25th October. The Advertiser of the 5th makes a Guy Fawkes of our Governor in the following handsome manner. The 'Commissioner's Bill' is of course the treason committed:—

'Sir George Gipps has some way or other, most effectually succeeded in procuring to himself, extensively among that portion of his fellow-subjects over whom he has been appointed to preside, a very bad opinion either of his capacity to govern, or of his attachment to the essential principles of the British constitution. The Port Phillip papers, even when opposed to each other, unite in condemning, nay, even in reprobating, various particulars of his conduct with regard to them. The Sydney papers, likewise, pretty well manage to 'divide the whole hog,' for there is scarcely a measure of the Governor's (for in fact the council is the governor, and vice versa) which one or the other of the public journals does not utterly disapprove. The general feeling most certainly is, that New South Wales was never, commercially speaking, in such a state as it is at present. The Sydney Gazette takes the Commissioner's Act for New Zealand as one prominent amongst the very few which reflect honour upon the Governor, passed during the last session. This one he praises in the most unqualified manner. Others, affecting the interests of Sydney, he treats with unlimited severity. Altogether, the conclusion to which we are necessarily led, is, that Sir George has not yet arrived at the art of successfully governing: that he is only a schoolboy in legislation, an Etonian, and perhaps a clever one—clever, we mean, in making orations, but altogether destitute of that mature and practised judgment which ought to be possessed prior to the assumption of office.'

At Talamai, on Friday morning, 23d October, during the absence of Mr. G. T. Palmer, his kitchen and store was burnt to the ground, but, owing to the great exertions of the natives, the fire was extinguished, or the dwelling house must also have been levelled. The damage done is estimated at sixty pounds.

We are informed that rice (common) sold for 2¾d and good for 3d. per lb., and flour £28 10s. down to £25 per ton, the other day, at Weston and Co.'s sale.

The Anna Watson, we understand, is sold for the sum of £6000.

The following are abridged from the New Zealand Gazette, a very interesting and spirited journal:

We are informed that the Lieut. Governor has given directions for the survey of a town at Waitamate, at the mouth of the Thames; also for the erection of the dwelling house brought out by the 'Platina,' from England.

Late on Saturday evening intelligence reached this place that six white men had been killed by the natives at Cloudy Bay. Acting upon the information, our active police magistrate, Michael Murphy, Esq., immediately issued orders for a party of the military stationed here to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the place mentioned on the following morning, by the company's barque Brougham. On Sunday it blew a gale, and they were unable to get under weigh. However, on Monday morning they took their departure, Lieutenant Best commanding the party. They were also accompanied by Mr. Murphy, Captain Chaffers, and one or two police officers. We hope in a few days to be in possession of the real facts of the case, which we shall not fail to make known to our readers.

(*From the Sydney Herald, Dec.* 5.)

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Hobart Town papers to the 24th ult, were received yesterday, from which we give few extracts. The only matter worthy of particular note is, that about thirty immigrants had arrived from South Australia, and that Colonel Gawler had written to Governor Franklin complaining of this abstraction.

HOBART TOWN MARKETS, NOVEMBER 23.—The supply of wheat in our markets this morning is greater than it has been for some weeks past. About 1200 bushels were offered for sale for which from 5s. to 6s. was asked according to the sample. Oats are scarce, and this grain has consequently advanced in price. Little or no barley in the market.

Wheat 4s. to 5s., oats, 5s. to 5s. 3d., English barley, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., Cape ditto 3s. to 3s. 9d., maize, (Cobbet's corn) 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel; quarterings and battens. 12s. to 14s., one inch to half inch boards, 12s. to 15s. per 100 feet; Port Arthur coals, 11s. mimosa bark, £4 to 5£ 10s. per ton.

Strawberries, 3s. per bottle; cherries. 2s. 6d. per lb. gooseberries, 4d. per quart; potatoes, £8 to £9 per ton, kidney ditto, 3½d. per lb.; cabbages, 1s. 6d., cauliflowers, 2s. 6d. per dozen carrots, 2s. per dozen bunches; a large supply of lettuce, radish, young onions, and leeks—*Courier*.

LAUNCESTON GRAIN MARKET, NOVEMBER 21—*Union Steam Mills.*—Wheat 6s. to 8s. per bushel 60lbs.; flour, first quality, £24, second ditto, £22, third ditto, £18 per 2000lbs.; pollard, 2s., bran 1s 6d., per 20lbs.—*Cornwall Chronicle*.

THE 'EREBUS' AND 'TERROR'—These fine vessels, on the 12th instant, quitted their old station off the observatory, having put to sea to prosecute the objects of their expedition, which are of a scientific nature, being fitted out by the British Government chiefly under the recommendation of the Marquis of Northampton, President of the Royal Society. The magnetic instruments on board are perhaps the most costly and extensive ever made; their value has been estimated at from £50,000 to £60,000 sterling. The high order in which these ships are kept, and the efficient discipline of the crew, reflect infinite credit not only on the talented and brave commanders, Captains Ross and Crozier, but likewise on the subordinate officers. The urbanity and gentlemanlike conduct of this distinguished naval explorers will long be remembered by Sir John and Lady Franklin, and the good people of Van Diemen's Land.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.—A most remarkable improvement in agriculture has taken place throughout some of the most thriving districts of the colony. At Campbelltown, the thriving estate of Mr. W. Davidson, with 20,000 acres reserved, stands most conspicuous, for its English appearance of cultivation; next comes under our notice the farm of Mr. Nowlan, of Perth, who has 400 acres under crop, and then, crossing the South Esk, we arrive at the farms respectively, of Messrs. Cox,

Stephenson, J. B. Thomas, and J. Sinclair—which exhibit one continued sheet of luxuriant cultivation, divested altogether of any stumps, or other incumbrances. The next estate is that of Mr. D. Gibson, of Pleasant Banks—a title by no means misplaced. Mr. Gibson has, at the present time, 1000 acres under the operation of the plough, without the intervention of single stump; 500 acres of this land are under wheat which promise an extraordinary return—the average of the last year's wheat being thirty bushels to the acres Mr. Gibson, however, is confident that this year's crop would yield more; and he has already, as we learn sold his crop at 10s. per bushel. Mr. Gibson seems to be imbued with the true spirit of a Colonial farmer—many of his turnips last season weighed 50lbs., without tops or roots; and there are now in his stalls seven fat oxen, fed upon turnips, which will average 1,200lbs, each; six more were sent to the butcher, a fortnight ago, part of which appeared at the Cattle Show, at Launceston. Mr Gibson has now two bulls, one of which was recently imported from England, of the pure Durham breed, for which he paid £500, and which cannot be excelled in any country. His horticultural operations are in full practice, and his new house, which will be ready for occupation by the end of the present year, are all of the first order. This splendid mansion cannot cost less than £10.000: and, in point of situation, accommodation, materials, and workmanship, even that sum would be almost inadequate. We have to apologize for the liberty which we have thus taken, entirely without the consent of the worthy proprietor; but we are so anxious to hold up to public example so meritorious an undertaking, that we have deviated from our usual and customary course of proceeding; we hope, at least, to be pardoned. —*Times.*

WOOL—Messrs. Hebblewhite and Vickry sold yesterday forty bales of Wool. at Is. 1¾d. per pound.

Complaints are still being made of vessels entering Port Jackson in the night, which, despite of all regulations, run round Darling Harbour, or otherwise anchor much to the westward of Fort Macquarie. A vessel arrived last Saturday night from New Zealand; and it was not until 11 o'clock next day, that any intimation of her arrival took place. There are now eight pilots, and it is scandalous that any vessels should be allowed to run up the harbour without being boarded. A brig from Launceston was found the morning after her arrival at anchor in Darling Harbour. We only hope that Captain Brown will enforce the penalty upon every vessel found to have infringed the port regulations, more especially in this manner, as one-half of the smuggling is cetried on by this cause; although, from the respectable character of the vessels alluded to, there is no reason to suspect that they had any such object in view, yet as the law is not obeyed by every vessel, it is perfectly useless to attempt to enforce it at all.

(*From the Australian, December* 5)

Mr. G. M. Stephen (formerly Acting Fovernor of South Australia) proceeds to Europe with his family, in the *Louisa*, early this month.

(*From the Sydney Herald December* 8)

Trade continues dull. Salt provisions received a heavy skock on Saturday, on account of there being such large quantities sent out from England to Singapore. Tea remains steady, a cargo being daily expected. Sugar is very dull, on account of the large quantities expected from Manilla.

Mr. Stubbs sold yesterday, at his mart, ten allotments of land in the town of Wollongong, six allotments fronting Church-street, at froms 20s. to 38s. per foot; two ditto, fronting Cavan street, £4 5s. to £4 15s. per foot; and two ditto fronting Burrellstreet, 32s. per foot.

(*From the Colonist, Dec.* 8.)

TURF CLUB.—We understand that a regular club, such as it should be, is in course of formation. Gentlemen *sans peur at sans reproche* are to be stewards and judges, and there will be no more of the jockey squabbling and trickery which has but too much disgraced our turf hitherto. The last race at Parramatta, or rather the false representations which have been made about it, afford additional evidence of the necessity of some such arrangement. There was, we believe, some good racing, but the result was *nil*. The sweepstakes were 75*l*., but Mr. Holden refused to adjudge the prize; the stakes were returned, and the best were drawn. There are, we have been told, several horses in training, which have not run yet, nor will, until the *management* is respectable as well as responsible.

PORT PHILLIP.—By an official notice which appears in this day's paper, it will be seen that so much of the Supreme Court Act, which was passed last session, as regards the appointment of a Judge for Port Phillip, is to be suspended until after the 1st March, 1841; and a bill is to be introduced during the intermediate session which commences this day, to authorise the Judges of the Supreme Court, to order a special sitting of such court in the District of Port Phillip any time before the said first March. We surmised that His Excellency would find some considerable difficulty in filling up all the legal appointments created last session, and it appears that we were right. Mr. Justice Burton may, we believe, be expected in February, but still there will be a ack of officials. We require a fresh importation of wigs and gowns.

FOLUR.—(At Barker and Hallen's), first quality, 21s., seconds. do., 16s., ration. do. 13s, per 1000lbs. Wheat, 8s. 10d. per bushel., Bran, 2s. do. Maize 4s. 0d. do. (At the Union Mills.) first quality, 21s. acconds, 16s., ration, 13s, ditto. Wheat, 8s. per bushel, Bran, 2s. per ditto. Maize. 4s. 0d. (At Messrs. Hughes and Hocking's) first quality, 21s second do., 16s. rations ditto. 13s. cash. Wheat. 6s. 6d. per bushel, Bran, 1s. 8d. ditto, Maize 3s.

SYDNEY MARKET,—DEC. 8.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Stock on hand the 28th ultimo.—B P. rum, 178,653 gallons; brandy. 65,656 gallons; gin, 48,783 gallons; other spirits, 91,993 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 489,338 pounds; Brazil ditto, 89,573 pounds; unmanufactured ditto, 36,532 pounds; cigars, 28,916 pounds; snuff. 7080 pounds.

Received during the week—B. P. rum, nil. gallons; brandy, 2111 gallons; gin, 286 gallons; other spirits. 68 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco 12,516 pounds; Brazil ditto, nil; unmanufactured ditto, nil; cigars, nil. pounds; snuff, nil.

Delivered for home consumption.—B. P. rum, 950 gallons; brandy, 324 gallons; gin, 316 gallons; other spirits nil; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 3902 pounds; Brazil ditto, nil; unmanufactured ditto, nil; cigars, 907 pounds; snuff 365 pounds.

Delivered for exportation.—B. P. rum, 288; brandy, 112 gallons; gin. 767 gallons; other spirits, 591 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 2902 pounds; Brazil ditto, nil; unmanufactured ditto, nil; cigars and. pounds: snuff, nil.

Stock on hand the 5th instant.—B. P. rum, 197,415 gallons; brandy, 67,331 gallons; gin, 47,936 gallons; other spirit 91,470 gallons; fig and Cavindish tobacco, 495,050 pounds; Brazil d to 89,573 pounds; unmanufactured ditto, 36 532 pounds, cigars, 28 521 pounds; snuff, 7080 pounds.

FLOUR, WHEAT. &c.

Hughes & Oskings' Mills:—Fine Flour, 21s per 100 lbs. Seconds, 16s. *Union Mills*:. Fine Flour, 21s per 100lbs, Seconds, 18s, Ration, 15s, Bread, 6d per 2lb loaf. Bram, 10 8d per bushel, Maize, 3s 6d to as per bushel, Barley, 6s 6d per bushel, Barley, Cape, 7s per bushel, Oats, 6s to 6s to 7s 6d, Hay, £9 10. to £12 per ton, Wheieght Straw, £2 to £2 10s per load.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apricots, 8d to 2 per dozen. Plums, is 0d to 2s per dozen. Apples, 1s. 6d. per dozen, Oranges. 2s to 8s. per dozen, Lemons. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per dosen. Lishon di to, 2s. 6s to 5s. per dozen. V. D. L. Gooseberries, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per quart, Asperagas, 6d per bundle. Damsons, 8 l, per dozen. Christmas Pears, 1s. per dozen. Mulbarries, 2s per quact Potatoes, V. D. L, 18s. to 21s. peracwt., Coonied (new), 12s. to 16s, Onions, dried, 1s. to 1s. 3 l per lb, Onions. green, 2d. per bunch, Brocoli, 6d per head, Cabbages, 2d. to 1s. 3d. each. Green Peas, 3s. to 6 l. per peck Carrots, 4d, pe bunch Turnips, 4d. per bunch, Lettuces, 4d each, Celery, 2d. to 8 l. per stick. Rhubarb, is, per bundle, Radishes, 1d. per bunch, Cucumbers, 6l to 9l each Franch Beans, 3s per peck, Broad Beans, 3s. per peck. Pumpkins, 6d. to 2s. each. Artichokes, 3s. per dozen, Vegetable Marrows, 1s. each. Chilles, 1s. per quart.

POULTRY.

Geese, 8s. to 10s each, Ducks, 7s. to 12s. per pair, Fowls, 6s. to 9s. per couple, Turkeys, 14s. to 21s. each.

PROVISIONS.

Butter, Fresh, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb.—, Salt, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.,—, Irish, Is to 1s. 6d. per lb., Cheese, 11d. to 1s, per lb., Bacon, 10d. to 1s. per lb., Eggs, 2. to 2s. 6d. per dozen, Lard, 10d. to is. 2d.

BUTCHER'S MEAT.

Beef, per caracass, per lb. 3½d. per joint, 4½d, per lb., Veal, 10d. per lb., Mutton, per carcass, per lb. 3½d..., per joint, 4½d. to 5d. per lb., Pork, 10 l. to 1s. per lb.

FUEL.

Wood, split. 2s to 2s 6d. per barrow-load.—, per cartload, 6s. to 10s., Wood, per boatload, 24s. to 34s, Coals, 32s. to 36s. per ton, delivered.

EUROPE.

THE THREATENED CHARTIST MOVEMENT ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWPORT, JAN. 2.

I regret to inform you that the chartists have again commenced their agitation in this town. For some time past rumours have been current that organisation has been going on in the hills; but, although commercial travellers have complained of a stagnation of trade, which they attributed to the unsettled state of affairs consequent on the movement, the better class of townspeople have entirely disregarded the report. Last week it was currently reported that some of the demagogues from Bristol, who originated the agitation which has produced so much misery in this heretofore peaceful country, had been making arrangements for a reorganised movement, professedly having for its object the "adoption of such measures as should ensure the liberation of Frost, Jones, and Williams, and the other victims of tyrannical government." But this was treated as one of the idle rumours which since the insurrection of last year, have been current in the town, until the appearance of the following placard on the walls of the borough, which, by its imprint, appears to have issued from the press of Felix Simeon, one of the most violent of the agitators now at large:

"NOTICE.

"A public meeting, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the release of all political prisoners, will be held on Friday, Jan. 1, 1849, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, in a field adjoining the Salutation Inn, Newport, and Tredegar will address the meeting. An address will be delivered in the Welsh language."

In addition to the foregoing, hand-bills were circulated through the hills, announcing that the meeting would take place, and calling on the men to meet at appointed places and proceed to the meeting. It is also positively asserted that young Frost has been through the hills, and that he recently attended a meeting at Merthyr. In consequence of these proceedings considerable excitement and alarm were produced; and the circumstance of there being several hundreds of excavators in the town, who, from the failure of the contractor for the docks, had been thrown suddenly out of work, induced fears that a breach of the peace might take place. In order to adopt means to prevent such a result, a meeting of the magistrates was held, and the following address was issued by them:—

"BOROUGH OF NEWPORT, COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

"Whereas notices have been circulated to convene a public meeting to be holden in a field adjoining the Salutation Inn, within the said borough, on Friday, the 1st day of January 1841, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the immediate release of all political prisoners; and it is stated that such meeting will be addressed by friends from Bristol, Merthyr Tydvil, Blackwood, Abercairn, and Tredegar.

Now, we, the undersigned, justices of the said borough, perceiving that the notice for convening the meeting does not bear the signature of any of the inhabitants of the said borough, and being apprehensive that the said meeting may occasion or tend to a breach of the peace, do hereby strongly advise all persons to abstain from attending at the time and place appointed for the holding thereof, and we give this public notice that we have ordered and directed the officers entrusted with the preservation of the peace within the said borough to be vigilant and active in the execution of their duty, and to apprehend and bring to justice all persons who may offend against the law.

"Given under our hands, within the said borough, this 31st day of December, 1840.

THOMAS HUGHES.
WILLIAM BREWER.
THOMAS HAWKINS."

A sum of money was also procured and divided among the excavators, so as to enable them to leave the town, and several of the iron-masters in the mills roasted oxen and sheep for their men, so as to make them comfortable and keep them away from the meeting. The special constables were also called out, the rifle brigade placed under arms in the barracks, and arrangements made to communicate with the 14th light dragoon guards at Cardiff, who were in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Many of the leading inhabitants also exerted themselves to prevail on the curious and inconsiderate not to swell the numbers, the result of which precautions was that when the meeting took place there were not more than a thousand persons present. The borough magistrates also were on the ground, as were R. H. Blewitt, Esq., M. P., the Rev. James Coles, Octavius Morgan, Esq., Col. Brown, &c. At about two o'clock the chair was taken by a journeyman sailmaker named Williams, and the meeting was first addressed by an Irishman named Cromir, who was introduced as a delegate from Merthyr. He spoke for some time in a violent strain, using such language as that they were "determined to restore men who had been illegally banished from their country." He represented Frost, Williams, and Jones as the "victims of whig persecution and tyranny, violently torn from their peaceful homes at the dead of night, and illegally condemned to be transported and become the associates of robbers and murderers." He called upon his hearers to tell their rulers that he should come home let the price be what it may. He also told them to be doing, and advised them to be prepared for the worst, which was yet to come. If the Government would not release them now they would by-and-bye be compelled to do so. He described Frost as a good husband, father, citizen, and a virtuous man, and said he was a victim of persecution. These sentiments were loudly cheered by the meeting, and a resolution, pledging the meeting to call upon the Government to release "the victims," was unanimously carried.

A man named George Black, of Llanidloes moved the next resolution, and compared what he called the "persecution of the patriots" to the persecution of Christ and the prophets; and in the same breath said Tom Paine had also been vilely persecuted simply for speaking the truth. He was eloquent in his denunciation of the upper and middle classes, who, rather than "educate and feed the people, would spend money to buy powder and bullets to crush them." They all knew that they were slaves, and that there was a law for the rich; but he should like to know what law there was for them. The Government had imprisoned the best men of the earth; but it was of no use, they would come out more determined than ever.

A person named Ayres, who said he had been present at several meetings at Merthyr, Llanidloes, and other places, called on them to be determined, as they were at those meetings, to have Frost, Jones, and Williams home; and never to rest from agitating till the charter was the law. It was right for men, and he advised them to look up to the powers that be; but they were not ot look up to vagabonds, who ruled for their own selfish ends, but to those who would protect them. This speaker also advised them to look up to Vincent and O'Connor, and others, who were their real friends.

A man named Jones addressed the meeting in Welsh and English. He advocated the ballot and universal suffrage, and said the tradesmen derived all their profits from the working classes, whom they ought not to oppose.

After the resolutions had been passed, the meeting gave cheers for the charter, Frost, Jones, Williams, O'Connor, Vincent, &c., when they separated.

The prompt measures of the magistrates had prevented the principal agitators from Bristol from attending the meeting, which did not at any time exceed 1,000 persons.—*Standard, January* 4.

SPECTATOR, JANUARY 2.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the several Duties levied on imports into the United Kingdom, and how far those Duties are for Protection to similar Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of this Country or of the British Possessions abroad, or whether the Duties are for the purposes of Revenue alone—and to whom several Petitions were referred—and who were empowered to report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them to the House-have considered the matters to them referred, and agreed to the following Report.

The evidence is of so valuable a character, that your Committee could hardly do justice to it in detail, unless they were to proceed, step by step, to a complete analysis; which the advanced period of the session will not allow them to do. They must, therefore, confine themselves to reporting the general impressions they have received, and submit the evidence to the serious consideration of the House; persuaded that it cannot be attentively examined without producing a strong conviction that important changes are urgently required in our Custom house legislation.

The tariff of the United Kingdom presents neither congruity nor unity of purpose; no general principles seem to have been applied.

The schedule to the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 56, for consolidating the Customs duties, enumerates no fewer than 1,150 different rates of duty chargeable on imported articles, all other commodities paying duty as enumerated; and very few of such rates appear to have been determined by any recognized standard; and it would be difficult for any person unacquainted with the details of the tariff to estimate the probable amount of duty to which any given commodity would be found subjected. There are cases where the duties levied are simple and comprehensive; others, where they fall into details both vexatious and embarrassing.

The tariff often aims at incompatible ends: the duties are sometimes meant to be both productive of revenue and for protective objects, which are frequently inconsistent with each other: hence they sometimes operate to the complete exclusion of foreign produce, and in so far no revenue can of course be received; and sometimes, when the duty is inordinately high, the amount of revenue becomes in consequence trifling. They do not make the receipt of revenue the main consideration, but allow that primary object of fiscal regulations to be thwarted by an attempt to protect a great variety of particular interests, at the expense of the revenue and of the commercial intercourse with other countries.

Whilst the tariff has been made subordinate to many small producing interests at home, by the sacrifice of revenue in order to support these interests, the same principle of preference is largely applied, by the various discriminatory duties, to the produce of our Colonies, by which exclusive advantages are given to the Colonial interests at the expense of the Mother-country. Your Committee would refer to the evidence respecting the articles of sugar and coffee, as examples of the operation of these protective duties.

Your Commitee refer to a general account prepared by the Inspector of Imports, of the several articles imported into the United Kingdom in 1838-39, stating in separate columns the quantity imported, exported, and retained for home consumption, with the rates of duty chargeable on each, and whether in a raw state, partially manufactured, or unmanufactured; by which it appears that 862 articles are divided into eight schedules, which they submit to the serious consideration of the House; viz.

Schedule.		Totals
I. containing 349 articles, producing less than 100*l*. each of		£ 8,050
II. contg. 132 articles, producing from	100*l*. to 500*l*. each	31,623
III. ..... 45..	500*l*. to 1,000*l*. ,,	32,059
IV. ..... 107..	1,000*l*. to 5,000*l*. ,,	244,736
V. ..... 63..	100,000*l*. ,, 500,000 ,,	1,838,637
VI. ..... 10..	100,000*l*. ,, 500,000*l*. ,,	1,838,630
VII. ..... 9..	500,000*l*. each & upwards	18,675,071
VIII. ... 117 on which no duty has been received, but on which there has been an oxeess of drawback of ..		5.398

of which total amount, 17 articles, each producing more than 1,000,000l., produced 94½ per cent., or..... £21.700,630

That 29 articles produced 39-1 0ths per cent., or..... 898,661

And that these 46articles produce- duc98 25ths percent., or 22.599,291

That all other articles, amountong to 144 in number, porduced 13-5ths per cent., or 363,319

Showing that 19 articles. exclusive of about 80,000*l*.collected upon 531 other articles, and excluding 147 articles, upon which an excess of drawback of 5,998*l*. was allowed, produced the total revenue of..... £22.962,610

It will be seen that seventeenarticles, affording the largest amount of Customs revenue, are articles of the first necessity and importance to the community—viz. sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, wine, timber, corn coffee, butter, tallow, seeds, raisins, cheese, cotton wool, sheep's wool and silk manufactures; and that the interest of the public revenue have been by no moans the primary considerable in levying the import duties, inasmuch as competing foreign produce is in some instances excluded, and in others checked by high differential duties, levied for the protection of British Colonial interests; and in many case such differential duties do not answer the object proposed, for it appears, in the case of foreign clayed sugars, where it was obviously intended they should be excluded from the British market, that the monopoly granted to British Colonial sugars, has so enormously raised the prices in our market, that the they have lately come into consumption though charged with a duty of 63s. hundred weight. while our Plantation sugars pay only 24s.

Another inconvenienee which the differentia duties create is, that they offer a premium for evading the intention of the Legislature. Foreign coffees are charged 1s. 3d. per pound; Colonial coffees only 6d.; while coffees imported from the Cape of Good Hope pay 9d. Now as the cost of sending in an unusual and indirect way coffee from foreign countries to the Cape is only from ½d. to 1d. per bound, very large quantities are shipped from the Brazils and Hayti to the Cape, and thence reshipped to England; the English consumer thus pays the increased duty and the differenee of freight, and the foreign coffee is not excluded from the British market though it was obviously the purpose of the law to exclude.

Your Committee cannot refrain from impressing strongly on the attention of the House that the effect of prohibitory duties, while they are of course wholly unproductive to the revenue, is to impose an indirect tax an the consumer, often equal to the whole difference of price between the British article the which the prohibition excludes. This fact has been strongly and emphatically urged on your Committee by several witnesses; and the enormous extent of taxation so levied cannot fail to awaken the attention of the House. On the articles of food alone, it is averred, according to the testimony laid before the Committee, that the amount taken from the consumer exceeds the amount of all the other taxes which are levied by the the Government. And the witnesses concur in the opinion that the sacrifices of the community are not confined to the loss of revenue, but that they are accompanied by injurious effect upon wages and capital: they diminish greatly the productive powers of the country and limit our active trading relations.

Some what similar is the action of high and protective duties. These impose upon the customer a tax equalto the amount of the duties levied upon the foreign article, whilst it also increases the price of all the competing home-produced articles to the same amount at the duty; but the increased price goes, not to the Treasury, but to the protected manufacturer. It is obvious that high protective duties check importation, and consequently are unproductive to the revenue; and experience shows that the profit to the trader, the benefit, to the consumer, and the fiscal interest of the country, are all sacrificed when heavy import-duties impede the interchange of commodities with other nation.

The inquiries of your Committee have naturally led them to investigate the effects of the protective system on manufactrue and labour. They find on the part of those who are connected with some of the most important of our manufactures, a conviction, and a growing conviction, that the protective system is not, on the whole, beneficial to the protected manufactures themselves. Several witnesses have expressed the utmost willingness to surrender any protection they have from the tariffs, and disclaim any benefit resulting from that protection: and your Committee, in investigating the subject as to the amount of duties levied on the plea of protection to British manufactures, have to report that the amount does not exceed half a million sterling; and some of the manufacturers, who are supposed to be most interested in retaining those duties, are quite willing that they should be abolished, for the purpose of introducing a more liberal system into our commercial policy.

Your Committee gather from the evidence that has been laid before them, that while the prosperity of our own manufactures is not to be traced to benefits derived from the exclusion of foreign rival manufacturers, so neither is the competition of Continental manufacturers to be traced to a protective system. They are told that the most vigorous and successful of the manufactures on the Continent have grown, not out of peculiar favour shown to them by legislation, but from those natural and spontaneous advantages which are associated with labour and capital in certain localities, and which cannot be transferred elsewhere at the mandate of the Legislature, or at the will of the manufacturer. Your Committee see reason to believe, that the most prosperous fabrics are those which flourish without the aid of special favours. It has been stated to your Committee, that the legislation of Great Britain, whenever it is hostile to the introduction of foreign commodities, is invariably urged by the foreign states that produce such commodities, as a ground and a sanction for laws being passed by them hostile to the introduction of products of British industry; and while on the one hand there is reason to believe that the liberalizing the tariffs of Great Britain would lead to similar favourable changes in the tariffs of other nations, so it is seriously to be apprehended that a persistence in our illiberal and exclusive policy will bring with it increased imposts on, if not prohibitions against the products of British labour being admitted to other countries.

With reference to the influence of the protective system upon wages, and on the condition of the labourer, your Committee have to observe that as the pressure of foreign competition is heaviest on those articles in the production of which the rate of wages is lowest, so it is obvious, in a country exporting so largely as England does, that other advantages may more than compensate for an apparent advantage in the money-price of labour. The countries in which the rate of wages is lowest are not always those which manufacture most successfully; and your Committee are persuaded that the best service that could be rendered to the industrious classes of the community, would be to extend the field of labour, and of demand for labour, by an extension of our commerce; and that the supplanting the present system of protection and prohibition by a moderate tariff, would encourage and multiply most beneficially for the state and for the people our commercial transactions.

Your Committee further recommend, that as speedily aspossible the whole system of differential duties and of all restrictions should be reconsidered, and that a change therein be effected, in such a manner that existing interests may suffer as little as possible in the transition to a more liberal and equitable state of things. Your Committee is persuaded that the difficulties of modifying the discriminating duties which favour the introduction of British Colonial articles would be very much abated if the Colonies were themselves allowed the benefits of free trade with all the word.

Although, owing to the period of the session at which the inquiry was begun, your Committee have not been able to embrace all the several branches which come within the scope of their instructions, they have thought themselves warranted in reporting their strong conviction of the necessity of an immediate change in the importduties of the kingdom: and should Parliament sanction the the view which your Committee entertain on these most important matters, they are persuaded that, by imposts on a small number of those articles which are now most productive, the amount of each impost being carefully considered with a view to the greatest consumption of the article, and thereby the greatest receipt to the Customs no loss would occur to the revenue, but, on the contrary, a considerable augmentation might be confidently anticipated.

The simplification they recommend would not only vastly facilitate the transactions of commerce, and thereby benifit the revenue, but would at the same time greatly diminish the cost of collection, remove multitudinous sources of complaint and vexation, and give an example to the world at large, which, emanating from a community distinguished above all others for its capital, its enterprise, its intelligence, and the extant of its trading relations, could not but produce the happiest effects, and consolidate the great interests of peac and commerce by associating them intimately and permanently with the prosperity of the whole family of nations.

6*th August* 1840.

A HUNGRY THIEF.—Between four and five o'clock on Monday afternoon some daring thief entered the tap-room of the Duke of Wellington public-house, in Drury-lane, and stole a piece of salt beef, weighing 14 pounds, out of a saucepan while it was on the fire boiling, and go clear off with the property.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRA.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY FEBRUARY 25, 1841.

By the Brig *Lady Grant*, from Singapore, we have just received a *Malacca Weekly Register* of the 28th and Singapore Free Press of the 25th January. They give us the important intelligence of the Capture of the Bogue Forts after an obstinate resistance in which the Chinese lost 700 men while our loss was only 3 killed and 26 wounded.

CHINA.

CAPTURE OF THE BOGUE FORTS.

The BOGUE FORTS HAVE AT LENGTH FALLEN to H. M.'s Arms! is the important intelligence which has reached the Settlement this morning by the *Brigand*, from China the 14th inst. We embody a portion of the intelligence in a *Supplement*.

CIRCULAR.

To H. B. M's. Subjects resident in Macao.

Negotiations have been interrupted, the positions of Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow were simultaneously attacked this morning by sea and land, and have both fallen to H. M. Arms.

It will be very satisfactory to H. M. subjects to learn that this gallant achievement was effected with trifling loss, notwithstanding an obstinate and honorable defence at all points.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M. Plenipotentiary in China.

H. M. Ship *Wellesley*, at anchor in Anson's Bay,
7th January, 1841, 1h. 40m. P. M.

True Copy, E. ELMSLIE,
Secy & Treasurer to the Superintendant.
Canton Press, Jan. 10.

This morning early arrived the H. C. Steamer *Enterprize* from the Bogue with dispatches, and by her at length a true account of what has really occurrsd became known, and we shall now lay before our readers as detailed an account of the occurrences as we received from an eye witness.

On Thursday morning the Steamer *Nemesis*, *Enterprize* and *Madagascar* took the troops on board, consisting of about 700 Native Infantry, (the Madras 37th and Bengal Volunteers) and about 200 Europeans, of the invalids lately returned from Manilla in the *Ernaad* and *Defiance*, and these, with about 400 marines, in all about 1300 men, under the command of Major Pratt, of H. M. 26th, were landed, the marines in boats from their respective ships, in a bay below Chuenpee fort, three men of war, the [illegible], and *Hyacinth*, taking up their p[illegible] lower-battery of Chuenpee f[illegible] it, whilst the Steame[illegible] shells with great ef[illegible] watch tower, a build[illegible] commanding position[illegible] garrison to evacuate [illegible] met with some resist[illegible] took possession of this up[illegible] ed a tremendously destructive fire upon the garrison of the open battery be[illegible] these were seen from the ships attempting to save themselves, by creeping through the embrasures and leaping down upon the rocks below, a height of about 200 feet, which must have been fatal to many. The cannonade from the ships was no longer answered from the fort, and at about half past eleven they were in undisputed possession of the English, and the Union Jack planted upon them. The loss of the Chinese has been tremendous, they, after the watch-tower had been taken, having no means of escaping, and the fort and the water near it were filled with dead bodies—their whole number in killed is variously estimated at between 5 to 700; our informant thinks the former to be about right. The English had of the land forces only 3 men killed and 26 wounded. The ships of war as far we have heard, sufferred no loss. The watch-tower mounted 10, and the lower fort about 25 guns.

CIRCULAR TO H. B. M's. SUBJECTS.

H. M. S. *Wellesley*, off Anunghoy, 8th Jan. 1841.

A communication has been received from the Chinese Commander-in-Chief which has led to an armistice, with the purpose to afford the High Commissioner time to consider certain conditions now offered for his acceptance.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
H. M. Plenipotentiary in China.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE BOCCA TIGRIS.

(*From the Canton Register of* 12 *May.*)

We have just received the following intelligence brought by the arrivals from the Bogue.

It appears—or it is reported—that H. M. Plenipotentiary, after the capture of the forts at Chuenpe and Ty-cock-tow took the first step to open communications with the commandant of Anunghoy; a message was sent, through some of the Chinese prisoners, to that officer, informing him, that if he would haul down his flags the British would cease hostilities; in reply to this communication, the Chinese commandant deputed his heralds in the *Tanka* boat: the consequences of these communications have been made known to H. M's. subjects by the public circular dated the 8th instant, published above.

When the commandant of Anunghoy hauled his flags down, he told the British officer who brought the message, that he could not surrender the fort; and also, that though they were desirous of peace, they were at the same time quite prepared for war.

We have likewise heard that *Keshen* has sent a remonstrance to H. M's. Plenipotentiary, lecturing him on his madness in attacking the Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow forts, telling him no good will be done by such conduct, and asking him, "how he can possibly report such rebellious proceedings to his Imperial Majesty"—and it is said that H. M's. Plenipotentiary has evinced "a too late repentance," expressing his regret for, and lamenting, the consequences of his own acts.

It is reported that *Chuenpee* is to be held by the English, and Capt. Scott of the *Samarang*, is appointed commandant, and has moored his ship close in.

As the above are but reports, though [illegible] from the most respectable sources, we [illegible] sent, forbear making any comments o[illegible] A circular from H. M's. plenipotentiary [illegible] doubtless, soon inform H. M's. subjects [illegible] present relations between Great Br[illegible] China: whether it is peace or war, [illegible] long it is probable either will continue.

The delay in the publication of our paper enables us to report the arrival of the *Wilhelmina Maria*, Valentin, from Manila 29th December. Of the two ships the *Kociusko* and *Panama*, which were permitted to break the blockade, the latter has sailed for the United States, but the former, drawing too much water, has only a few days since arrived outside.

Canton Press, 9th Jany.

Accounts from Chusan to 24th December have [illegible]ived per *Eagle*, according to which the [illegible] was improving, there being [illegible] ill be seen from an [illegible]nication [illegible] part, and [illegible] extensive hostile a[illegible] probably caused by the bad state of the army, which [illegible] much demoralized during the two last peaceful reigns, particularly when it is borne in mind that the civil service is at all times held in higher esteem in China than the military, and neglected during peace, can only regain its proper rank in times of pressing necessity. How far the preparations lately made in our neighbourhood have served to organize an effective body of troops, the events now passing at the Bogue will show; we do not expect to hear much said in favor of their discipline or tactics. Provisions at Chusan were plenti[illegible] the bazar was supplied with all kinds of necessaries, and even articles of Export Commerce such as course Silk Piece-goods. Raw Silk of [illegible]ity, Tea but in small quantities were offered for sale. The weather was very cold, the Thermometer having fallen as low as 22 deg.—*Ibid.*

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BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRA.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY FEBRUARY 27, 1841.

We have received viâ Calcutta, a *Canton Register* of the 21st Ultimo, Extracts from which, as also a Circular, from Captain Elliott, dated Macao, 20th January 1841—we hasten to lay before our Presidency Subscribers.

CANTON REGISTER, JAN. 21.

H. M's Plenipotentiary landed from the *Nemesis* on Thursday, left again on Friday and again arrived in the same vessel on Sunday, and issued the circular which we have published in a foregoing column.

In the last Register of last year, we published the proceedings of the government of the Mauritius, on an "*alleged insult to the British flag*"—as a contrast to the proceedings of h. m's. authorities in China, in the case of the steamer *Queen*, having been fired upon by the Chinese forts when carrying a flag of truce. No public notice has ever been issued either to h. m.'s forces, or to h. m.'s subjects in general, on the subject of the explanation offered by the Chinese government for this insult to the British flag, and for this outrage on a flag of truce.

With reference to the "satisfactory footing" on which h. m.'s plenipotentiary informs h. m's. subjects "the negotiations are advancing, the following are the terms which are in every body's mouth; of course, we do not vouch for their correctness.

1. Indemnification for the opium; a certain sum to be paid down, and the remainder by instalments; the rate per chest not yet agreed upon: some say three hundred dollars!!

2. The expenses of the expedition—to be settled hereafter.

3. Hongkong to be ceded to the English, the terms not known; probably in exchange for *Chusan*!

4. The trade, pending the ratification of the terms, to be carried on at Whampoa.

5. No ports to be opened to British trade on the N. E. coast.

Until we obtain more certain information on the terms *granted* by the high commissioner, Keshen, we shall refrain from all remarks but the following; namely: h. m.'s plenipotentiary informs h. m.'s subjects that the "negotiations are in an advanced state on a satisfactory footing." The same officer, when h. m.'s chief superintendent, called the terms upon which he had agreed that the trade should be conducted at *Chuenpee* in October 1839. "temporary indeed, but honourable" For the *honour* of those terms, we beg to refer our readers to the *Canton Register Extra* of the 23rd Oct., 1839; and for the chief superintendent's own views, on commercial grounds, on "the breaking up of that arrangement"—we beg to refer them to his letter to lord Palmerston, dated November 28, 1839.

Further and authentic information on the forthcoming arrangements, may be known in a few days; in the meantime, some of the British merchants are talking of returning, if not preparing to return, to Canton. But we are told their residence there will not be long—only for this season, in order that this season's teas may be sent home; as the British plenipotentiary has declared that it is *his policy* to make them as uncomfortable as possible there; in other words, that officer has let out his former ridiculous threat [illegible] *too hot for them*

It is asked by many, why the [illegible] particularly the officers at Chuenpee, [illegible] *Tykoktow*, were not [illegible] prisoners kidnapped at Chusan were released?]

At present we have only this opportunity to express—that if this is the beginning of the end—and how capable h. m's plenipotentiary is of attaining an honourable [illegible] his country—and preserving unsoiled the fame of the fair queen of England,—all of us have it in our power to judge from his powers of reasoning, his indomitable and never swerving love for the strictest veracity in his reports on facts, and the perspicuity of his language,—and all are manifested in the '*blue book*,'—and that if the above are the terms, *proposed* by the British plenipotentiary, and *acceded* to by the Chinese high commissioner—all is *miserrimus*!

This evening about 5 o'clock the H. C.'s steamer Enterprize arrived from the Bogue, having in tow two or three small Chinese passage boats, with some Chinese officers and lingaists on board;—we have since heard they have brought to Macao the French Catholic missionary, who was seized some time last year.

JANUARY 20TH.

The foregoing observations were in type, when the following official papers were circulated; the expectations of the British community in China, as to any successful result for the honour of the British crown or the interests of the British empire from the political measures or diplomatic skill of H. M.'s plenipotentiary, were at the lowest ebb, but there is—

In the lowest depth a lower deep—

And these *conditions* have astounded even the most despairing. Time obliges us to postpone further remarks until next week.

CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Macao, 20th January, 1841.

Her Majesty's plenipotentiary has now to announce the conclusion of preliminary arrangements between the imperial commissioner and himself, involving the following conditions.

1. The cession of the island and harbour of *Hongkong* to the British crown. All just charges and duties to that empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid, as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa.

2. An indemnity to the British Government of six millions of dollars, one million payable at once and the remainder in equal annual instalments, ending in 1846.

3. Direct official intercourse between the two countries upon an equal footing.

4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese new year, and to be carried on at Whampoa, till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement: —details remain matter of negociation.

The plenipotentiary seizes the earliest occasion to declare that her majesty's government has sought for no privilege in China exclusively for the advantage of British ships and merchants; and he is only performing his duty in offering the protection of the British flag to the subjects, citizens, and ships of foreign powers that may resort to her majesty's possession.

Pending her majesty's further pleasure, there will be no port or other charges to the British government.

The plenipotentiary now permits himself to make a few general observations.

The oblivion of past and redressed injuries will follow naturally from the right feeling of the queen's subjects. Indeed it should be remembered that no extent of modification resulting only from political intervention can be efficacious in the steady improvement of our condition, unless it be systematically seconded by conciliatory treatment of the people, and a becoming deference for the institutions and government of the country, upon the threshold of which we are about to be established.

The plenipotentiary can only presume to advert very briefly to the zeal and wisdom of the commander in chief of the expedition to China, and to that rare union of ardour, patience, and forbearance which has distinguished the officers and forces of all arms, at all points of occupation and operation.

He is well assured that the British community will sympathize cordially with him in those sentiments of lasting respect for his excellency and the whole force, which he is ashamed to express in such inadequate language.

He cannot conclude without declaring that next to these causes, the peaceful adjustment of difficulties must be ascribed to the scrupulous good faith and enlarged opinions of the very eminent person with whom negociations are still pending.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

CIRCULAR.

To Her Majesty's Subjects.

Macao, 20th January, 1841.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary considers it incumbent upon himself to lose no time in assuring the commercial community that he will use his best efforts with h. m.'s [illegible]

[illegible]

We have just received and translated the following order from Keshen to the *Keunminfoo* of Macao—which is a rider to the British plenipotentiary's circular, and confirms the good and grateful news contained in that document.

KESHEN, a great minister of state, an imperial high commissioner, of the 2nd order of hereditary nobility, and acting governor of the two *Kwang* provinces, writes this despatch for the full information of the *Tungche*—or *Keunminfoo*—of Macao.

The English barbarians are now obedient to orders, and, by an official document, have restored *Tunghæ* and *Shaheo*; invoking me with the most earnest importunity that I should for them report. and beg for (the imperial) favour.

At present all affairs are perfectly well settled. The former orders for stopping their trade and cutting off the supplies of provisions, it is unnecessary to enforce; it is for this purpose that I issue these orders to the said *Tungche*, that he may obey accordingly, without opposition. A special despatch.

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